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*Pneumonia.*—The proportion of total pneumonia deaths referred to broncho-pneumonia in 1920 was the highest, and that to “pneumonia” not otherwise defined, the lowest for the 20-year period 1901–1920, during which time a distinction between the forms of pneumonia has been recorded. The proportion of deaths from various forms of pneumonia have been recorded as follows:

Period.	Percentage.		
	Lobar.	Broncho.	Pneumonia not otherwise defined.
1901–1905.....	8.4	42.1	49.5
1911.....	19.8	44.4	35.8
1920.....	22.6	50.2	27.2

*Tuberculosis.*—The crude mortality rate for tuberculosis was 113.1 per 100,000 population, a rate much below that recorded for any previous year, the lowest hitherto having been 125.9 in 1919, and 135.2 in 1913. The proportion of the total deaths that was due to tuberculosis in 1920 was 9.1.

### MARRIAGE, BIRTH, AND DEATH RATES IN GERMANY FROM 1904 TO 1921.

The Statistische Reichsamt has recently published the marriage, birth, and death rates in Germany for 1921, and interesting comparisons are made with the figures for the years 1904–1920. The following table gives the data for the years 1904 to 1921, inclusive, and the difference between the birth rates and death rates for each year:

*Marriage, birth, and death rates per 1,000 population in Germany, 1904 to 1921, inclusive.*

Year.	Marriage rate.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Difference. <sup>1</sup>
1904.....	8.0	35.1	20.6	+14.5
1905.....	8.1	34.0	20.8	+13.2
1906.....	8.2	34.1	19.2	+14.9
1907.....	8.1	33.2	19.0	+14.2
1908.....	8.0	33.0	19.0	+14.0
1909.....	7.8	32.0	18.1	+13.9
1910.....	7.7	30.7	17.1	+13.6
1911.....	7.8	29.5	18.2	+11.3
1912.....	7.9	29.1	16.4	+12.7
1913.....	7.7	28.3	15.8	+12.5
1914.....	6.8	27.6	19.9	+7.7
1915.....	4.1	21.0	22.0	−1.0
1916.....	4.1	15.7	19.7	−4.0
1917.....	4.7	14.4	20.8	−6.4
1918.....	5.4	14.7	18.8	−4.1
1919.....	13.4	20.6	16.1	+4.5
1920.....	14.8	27.1	16.3	+10.8
1921.....	11.9	26.1	14.8	+11.3

<sup>1</sup> Positive figures indicate excess of births over deaths; minus figures excess of deaths over births.

The marriage rate fell from 7.7 in 1913 to 4.1 in 1915 and 1916, but rose in 1919 to 13.4, and in 1920 to 14.8, nearly twice that of 1913. In 1921 the rate decreased somewhat, but still remained much above the pre-war rate.

The birth rate fell in a similar manner during the war. In 1913 it was 28.3, and reached its lowest point, 14.4, in 1917. Unlike the marriage rate, however, the birth rate in 1921 had not reached the pre-war rate.

The death rate, which was 15.8 in 1913, rose to 22 in 1915, but had dropped to 14.8 in 1921, a figure somewhat lower than the pre-war rate.

The excess of births over deaths was 12.5 in 1913. During the four years 1915-1918, inclusive, the deaths exceeded the births, the greatest excess of deaths over births, 6.4, occurring in 1917. In 1921 the excess of births over deaths had not reached the excess recorded for 1913, although the marriage rates for 1919, 1920, and 1921 were considerably above the rate for 1913, the rate for 1920 being nearly twice that for 1913.

The figures in the following table represent the marriages, births, and deaths in 1920 and 1921 as compared with 1913, the figures for 1913 being taken as a base and represented as 100:

*Marriages, births, and deaths in Germany in 1920 and 1921 as compared with 1913.*

[The figures for 1920 and 1921 are in percentages of those for 1913, which are represented by 100.]

	1913	1920	1921
Marriages.....	100	190	155
Births.....	100	94	91.6
Deaths.....	100	101.3	93.7

## DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASES, FISCAL YEAR 1922.

### A SUMMARY OF CLINIC ACTIVITIES, AND THE NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED TO STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922.

The volume of work performed by the clinics treating venereal diseases has increased during the fiscal year 1922. In 1921 there were 483 clinics operating under joint Federal and State control. In 1922 there are 542 clinics, including a number which are no longer receiving State or Federal assistance. A total of 141,279 new patients were admitted to these clinics in the fiscal year 1922, an increase of 531 over the number for 1921. The average number of new admissions per clinic in 1922, however, was 261, as compared with 318 in 1921, a decrease of 18 per cent.

A comparison of the number of patients discharged as noninfectious in 1921 and 1922 with the number of new admissions shows that a steadily increasing number of patients are continuing treatment until the noninfectious stage has been reached.